

SOURCES OF SATELLITE IMAGERY

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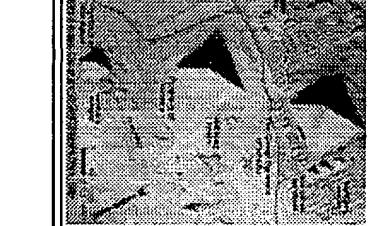
IMAGERY

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Homepage

This page details sources of imagery for use by the Satellite Archaeologist.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSORS

Satellite/sensor	Brief description	Image sources
CORONA	 <p>Declassified intelligence satellite photographs from the CORONA, LANYARD and ARGON programmes date from the 1960s and early 70s. The best CORONA images have a ground resolution of 2-3m.</p>	<p>Coverage maps are available at the USGS Global Land Information System (GLIS). Images can be purchased on-line but are delivered by snail mail as photographic products.</p>
KVR 1000	 <p>The KVR-1000 panchromatic camera carried on the Russian Cosmos satellites has a ground resolution of 1.5-3m.</p>	<p>Coverage maps are available on the Microsoft TerraServer. Images can be purchased on-line and are delivered over the Internet.</p>

<h2 style="text-align: center;">DIGITAL SENSORS</h2>		
Satellite/sensor	Brief description	Image sources
 LANDSAT	<p>This American series of satellites has provided multispectral data since 1972. LANDSATS 1-3 carried a Multispectral Sensor (MSS) with a resolution of 80m and a lower resolution Return Beam Vidicon (RBV) camera. LANDSATS 4 and 5 have an MSS and a Thematic Mapper (TM) sensor with a resolution of 30m.</p>	<p>More information: USGS.</p> <p>Coverage maps are available at the USGS Global Land Information System (GLIS).</p>
 SPOT	<p>Three French SPOT satellites have been launched since 1986. Each has carried a Multispectral (XS) sensor with a resolution of 20m and a Panchromatic (Pan) sensor with a resolution of 10m.</p>	<p>More information: USGS.</p> <p>Coverage maps are available at the USGS Global Land Information System (GLIS).</p>
 IKONOS	<p>Space Imaging's IKONOS 1 is the world's first</p>	<p>No images available to date. Further</p>



commercial 1-meter remote sensing satellite. The 1-meter resolution of the panchromatic data enables users to distinguish ground features as small as one meter. The accuracy and interpretability of the imagery makes it ideal for mapping and analysis.

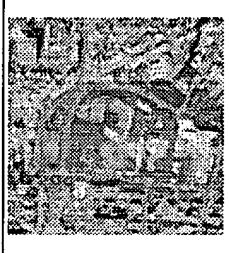
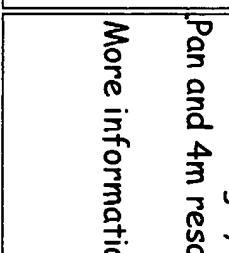
IKONOS 1 will simultaneously collect 4-meter multispectral data, excellent for a variety of analysis applications. Space Imaging also performs a technique called "Pan-Sharpening" which combines the spatial content of the 1-meter panchromatic data with the spectral content of the 4-meter multispectral data.

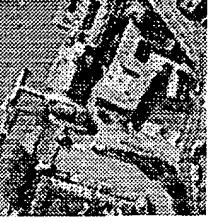
More information: [Space Imaging](#).

IMAGING RADAR

Satellite/sensor	Brief description	Image sources
SIR-A/B	Flown aboard the Space Shuttle missions STS 2 and STS 41G, the Imaging Radar experiment acquired images of varied terrains and ocean surfaces. SIR-B was able to acquire digital imagery from different incidence angles.	Coverage maps are available from NASA JPL .
SIR-C	SIR-C imaged approximately 10% of the Earth's surface on flights on board the Space Shuttle Endeavour in April and October 1994.	Coverage maps are available from NASA JPL .

information is available from the [Space Imaging website](#).

		<p>More information:</p>	
	<p>X-SAR</p> <p>X-SAR flew on the same Space Shuttle missions as SIR-C.</p> <p>More information: DLR.</p>	<p>QuickBird</p> <p>Forthcoming system that should provide 1m resolution Pan and 4m resolution XS products. Due to be launched in 1999.</p> <p>More information: Earthwatch.</p>	<p>The X-SAR User Kit is available from DLR.</p> <p>Coverage maps are available from DLR and NASA JPL.</p>
<h2 style="margin: 0;">FORTHCOMING SYSTEMS</h2>			
	<p>Brief description</p> <p>Forthcoming system that should provide 1-2m resolution Pan and 4m resolution XS products.</p> <p>More information: Orbimage.</p>	<p>Image sources</p> <p>No images available to date. Further information is available from the Orbimage website.</p>	
	<p>Forthcoming system that should provide 1-2m resolution Pan and 4m resolution XS products.</p>	<p>No images available to date. Further information is available from the Orbimage website.</p>	

	<p>More information: Orbimage.</p> <p>Orbimage website.</p>
<p>EO-1 Hyperion imager</p> <p>Hyperion, the first hyperspectral imager to orbit the earth, will be launched on 15 Dec. 99. The 242-band instrument will set the standard for orbiting imagers, providing a more than thirty-fold increase over multispectral capability now aloft.</p> <p>More information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRW • NASA Goddard Spaceflight Center. 	<p>No images available to date.</p>

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